UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Distr.
LIMITED
UNIDO/IS.396
12 July 1983
ENGLISH

TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF MEASURES IN THE WORLD TRADE OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

(prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat)

Sectoral Working Paper Series

No. 6

Sectoral Studies Branch
Division for Industrial Studies

V.83-58251

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This paper was prepared for UNIDO by UNCTAD secretariat as a contribution to the First World-wide Study on the Wood and Wood-processing Industries.

Preface

The wood and wood-processing sector has a particularly important role in the industrialization process of many developing countries. This has been reflected in the decision by the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO to organize the first global consultation on the wood and wood-processing industries in 1983.

An analytical appraisal of the wood and wood-processing industry has been done in UNIDO's first world-wide sectoral study of this industry; Issues concerning international trade in wood and wood products and access to world markets are central in this context. UNIDO has therefore asked the UNCTAD secretariat to undertake an analysis of tariff and non-tariff barriers in world trade of wood and wood products as a contribution to the world-wide study. The conclusions of the analysis are incorporated into the sectoral study; the document here presents UNCTAD's analysis in its entirety. The views presented are those of the UNCTAD secretariat.

UNIDO expresses its appreciation for the valued co-operation of UNCTAD in this endeavour.

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The following UNIDO documents have been prepared in the context of the world-wide study

1. First World-wide Study of Wood and Wood Processing Industries, prepared by UNIDO Secretariat

2. A Review of Technology and Technological Development in the Wood and Wood-processing Industry and its Implications for Developing Countries, prepared by Brotchie, J.F., UNIDO/IS.

3. Environmental Aspects of the Wood and Wood-processing Industry, prepared by Strzepek, K.M., UNIDO/IS.394

4. Health and Safety Problems in Wood and Wood-processing Industries, prepared by the secretariat of ILO, UNIDO/IS.

5. Potentials and Requirements of Increasing the Degree of Wood-processing in Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, prepared by Brion, H.P., UNIDO/IS.395

6. Tariff and Non-tariff Measures in World Trade of Wood and Wood Products, prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD, UNIDO/IS.

7. The U.S.S.R. Forest and Woodworking Industries, prepared by Burdin et al, UNIDO/IS.

8. Wood and Wood-processing Industry as a Consumer and Supplier of Energy, prepared by Swedforest Consulting AB, UNIDO/IS.

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Introduction

Like the trade in most other product categories, international trade in wood and wood products is regulated and controlled by means of various trade measures. In particular, the importing countries rely for the control and protection of their domestic markets on two categories of measures: tariffs, supplemented by additional fiscal duties, and non-tariff measures. This second category is particularly varied, with measures ranging from traditional and simple volume restraints (like quotas) to sophisticated devices with a multitude of objectives and effects such as, for example, the variable levy. Since the protective effect generated nowadays by tariffs is rather low due to the series of multilateral negotiations, and since tariffs are difficult to manipulate in a quick and efficient manner owing to legal constraints, the importing countries rely increasingly in their trade policies on numerous non-tariff measures.

While the literature on the theoretical aspects of tariff and non-tariff protection is abundant, empirical studies are infrequent and - particularly those dealing with non-tariff barriers - lacking in detail. This is primarily due to the noticeable scarcity of reliable information, not only concerning details of those measures applied by importing countries, but also because of the lack of empirical estimates of certain parameters (e.g. price elasticity of demand) which are indispensible for proper evaluation of the impact of trade restraints on trade flows.

This paper attempts to draw a picture of tariff and non-tariff protection in the wood sector. In its empirical parts, the paper is based on data and information drawn from the UNCTAD database on tariffs and non-tariff measures. This unique collection of information contains detailed tariff data at the so called "tariff line level", i.e. the lowest possible level of aggregation. It also contains information on non-tariff measures recorded at the more aggregated level of the 4-digit groups of the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN).

The paper is divided into two parts. In Part 1, the average tariff rates facing wood and wood products in various markets are presented and analysed. An attempt is made to evaluate trade effects from a complete removal of post-Tokyo Round tariffs in developed market-economy countries. Then, the phenomenon of tariff escalation is discussed. Part 2 is devoted to non-tariff measures. After discussion of their nature and their impact on trade, empirical evidence of their extent is presented.

1. Tariffs

While an uncontested feature of current protectionism is the importance of non-tariff measures, tariffs still perform a major role. In particular, two aspects of tariff protection are frequently stressed: first, the still very high level of tariff rates in countries other than developed market-economy countries; second, the fact that ad valorem import duties tend to increase with the level of fabrication, thus adversely affecting exports of processed products. This phenomenon, called tariff escalation, is considered to be of particular importance to developing countries and their industrialization strategies.

In the following discussion, we will concentrate on these two subjects. Due to the differences in availability of relevant information, separate approaches have to be used for the developed market-economy countries, the developing countries and the socialist countries.

1.1 Developed market-economy countries

As already mentioned, tariff duties in developed market-economy countries are believed to be rather low. This is not, however, true for all these countries and for all products. Table 1 provides information on weighted average tariff rates facing wood and wood products in the major developed market-economies. Both pre-Tokyo and post-Tokyo Round rates are shown. The averages combine MFN as well as preferential tariff rates. In order to calculate them, the following procedure was applied: First, a tariff average

for each (tariff line) product imported by developed market-economy countries was calculated using actual (1976) trade weights along with the import duty actually facing the individual exporting countries (i.e. MFN, GSP, special preferences, etc.). Second, the average rate for each imported product was aggregated to the product group level, using weights based on the products's importance in the total imports of this product group. Three major conclusions emerge from Table 1.

First, while the tariff duties levied on rough and simply processed wood are low, those facing secondary wood products are relatively high; the average rates for all importing markets included in table 1 are 0.0 per cent for wood in rough; 2.4 per cent (pre-Tokyo Round) and 1.7 per cent (post-Tokyo Round) for primary wood products; 7.8 per cent and 5.7 per cent for secondary products, and from 3.2 per cent and 2.1 per cent for cork and cork products respectively. These estimates should be compared with the average rate for all products which for the same markets (with the exception of Australia) was estimated to range from 4.6 (pre-Tokyo Round) to 3.6 per cent (post-Tokyo Round)[1/]. At the individual country level, particularly high rates face wood in Australia, Austria, Canada, and New Zealand. In all these countries, duties on wood products are higher than average tariff rates for all products. On the other hand, rates levied in the EEC, Japan and the United States (i.e. the major importers of wood) are significantly lower than those imposed by the countries listed above and in range with rates facing other products.

Second, in general higher duties are levied on imports from socialist countries of Eastern Europe than on imports from the developed market-economy countries. Developing countries face the lowest duties due to the numerous tariff preferences from which they benefit. It should be mentioned, however, that the averages included in table 1 over-estimate the importance of

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1/ Olechowski, A., and Yeats, A. Implications of the Tokyo Round for East-West Trade Relations, Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, February 1982, p. 81.

Table 1. Average tariff rates facing wood and wood products in major developed country markets

	Imports from developing countries		Imports from D.M.E.C.		Imports from socialist countries	
	pre-Tokyo	post-Tokyo	pre-Tokyo	post-Tokyo	pre-Tokyo	post-Tokyo
A U S T R A L I A						
Wood in the rough	11.9	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	11.0	8.4	6.1	6.0	42.3	42.2
Secondary wood products	16.7	16.7	25.6	25.6	17.7	17.7
Cork and cork products	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.4	10.5	10.5
A U S T R I A						
Wood in the rough	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
Primary wood products	0.2	0.2	8.6	7.0	2.3	2.2
Secondary wood products	6.8	6.8	21.4	20.5	19.2	18.6
Cork and cork products	2.8	2.8	8.1	4.6	12.0	7.2
C A N A D A						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	6.1	6.1	4.6	2.5	13.9	7.7
Secondary wood products	6.5	6.5	17.7	12.6	15.7	10.3
Cork and corc products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. E. C.						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Primary wood products	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8
Secondary wood products	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	4.7	3.2
Cork and cork products	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.7	3.8	2.2
J A P A N						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	8.2	7.4	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.9
Secondary wood products	11.1	4.8	9.6	4.3	10.4	4.6
Cork and cork products	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
N E W Z E A L A N D						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0
Primary wood products	6.7	6.7	11.5	11.5	26.7	26.7
Secondary wood products	21.9	21.9	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
Cork and cork products	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	11.4	11.4
N O R W A Y						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.3
Secondary wood products	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.8	5.6	3.8
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.1	9.2	5.7
S W E D E N						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
Secondary wood products	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	4.9	3.7
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.0
S W I T Z E R L A N D						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.6	2.8	2.3
Secondary wood products	1.2	0.8	13.9	9.5	14.1	9.7
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	0.0	0.0
F I N L A N D						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
Secondary wood products	1.1	0.7	7.7	4.9	5.3	3.6
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.4
U. S. A.						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	11.0	5.6	0.8	0.4	15.4	7.3
Secondary wood products	3.5	1.7	4.7	2.4	3.8	2.3
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.1	14.2	14.2

Source: UNCTAD data base on trade measures.

preferences, since in our calculations (see paragraph 8) it was assumed that all imports eligible for preferences do in fact benefit from these preferences. This is not entirely correct: there are various limitations (e.g., quotas, ceilings, competitive criteria, etc.) as well as stringent rules of origin requirements which render the actual utilization of preferences very difficult. Thus, it is estimated that while in theory the GSP covers 48.8 per cent of total dutiable OECD imports from developing countries, in practice, only 21.3 per cent of these imports actually benefit from reduced rates. Therefore, the degree of utilization of the facilities provided for in the GSP is smaller than 44 per cent. Another important qualification to be made relates to the socialist countries, which, in the case of the United States' market, face higher tariff rates than those indicated in table 1. This is due to the fact that while we have assumed that all socialist countries were eligible for the MFN treatment, in fact only two of them, namely Hungary and Romania, receive this treatment, whereas all others incur the so-called general rates, which are substantially higher. In consequence, the average rates facing socialists countries are much higher than those levied on imports from other sources. It is, for example, estimated that while the average pre-Tokyo Round tariff rate facing total imports of wood and wood articles is 3.4 per cent, the rate facing imports from socialist countries is 27 per cent - that is, almost eight times higher[2/].

2/ Olechowski, et al., op.cit., pp.82 and 84. These tariff averages relate to the CCCN Section IX. Poland is assumed to face MFN rates, since until November 1982, it was eligible for MFN treatment.

1.2 Tariff escalation

Third, the data presented in table 1 clearly indicate the existence of the tendency of ad valorem duties to increase with the level of fabrication[3/]. This phenomenon is commonly considered to have an adverse impact on the exports of processed products from developing countries and consequently on their industrialization strategies. Thus, when pre-Tokyo Round tariffs are investigated, it is found that (on average) duties facing secondary wood products are about 225 per cent higher than those facing primary products, and over 680 per cent higher than duties on wood in rough. The difference between the rates on primary products and wood in rough are much higher than those between duties on secondary and primary products, indicating certain bias against developing countries for which semi-manufactured, labour-intensive products are of greater importance than more processed, capital-intensive products.

One of the stated goals of the Tokyo Round was to reduce tariff escalation and by doing so, to facilitate the expansion of developing countries' exports of manufactures. Due to the fact that most tariff cuts occurred in industrial sectors, the overall extent of escalation was eroded. This is also in part the case for wood. As can be seen from table 1, the differences between tariffs on secondary and primary wood products decreased in almost all cases. On the other hand, however, the disparity between tariffs on wood in rough and on primary product slightly increased, from 225 per cent to 235 per cent. Thus, the extent of escalation in this case, and the degree of bias faced by developing countries, remained high.

3/ Numerous studies have demonstrated a pronounced general tendency for tariffs in industrialized countries to increase (or escalate) with the degree of product fabrication. The existence of such tariff structures has been taken as evidence of a bias against trade in processed goods. Moreover, recent studies have argued that even calculation of effective tariffs may understate the degree of protection, as such bias may exist even when tariff rates do not escalate. This is due to the fact that the sensitivity of processed goods to a given tariff rate is generally greater than that of primary products (i.e., the import demand elasticity for processed products is normally higher than for unprocessed products).

The problem of tariff escalation was investigated in greater detail through the calculation of average rates facing individual products in two processing chains. The first chain included (1) rough logs, (2) squared logs, (3) sawn wood, (4) planed/jointed wood, and (5) wooden furniture. The second chain was constituted by (1) logs, (2) veneer, and (3) plywood. Two separate types of tariff averages were computed to evaluate the influence of preferences granted to developing countries. One accounted only for MFN rates, while the second included also GSP and special preference rates. In both cases, the averages were unweighted in order to eliminate the influence of the current export structure of developing countries (probably distorted by the escalation).

The results confirmed our earlier observations. In the case of the first processing chain, the MFN tariff structur is escalate 0.4 per cent (1). 0.2 per cent (2), 0.8 per cent (3), 2.8 per cent (4) and 12.0 per cent (5). Similarly, in the case of the second chain, MTN tariffs increase from 0.4 per cent (1), to 6.8 per cent (2) and 11.8 per cent (3). Such large increases are bound to influence the structure of wood imports into developed market-economy countries and to seriously affect developing countries' ability to market their processed products. This negative influence is, however, significantly moderated by the existence of various preferential schemes. Thus - when the tariff averges accounting for preferential rates have been calculated - it was found that in the case of the first chain, the tariff structure was 0.2 per cent (1), 0.0 per cent (2), 0.1 per cent (3), 0.5 per cent (4), and 4.6 per cent (5). Also in the case of the second chain, the existence of preferential schemes moderated the degree of escalation was found to be less: tariffs increased from 0.2 per cent to 2.6 per cent and 5.8 per cent.

Further evidence of the sizeable tariff escalation in the case of wood and wood products can be found in the levels of the effective rate of production (ERP). In another empirical study,[4/] ERP (which measures the

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4/ See A.J. Yeats, Effective Tariff Protection in the USA, EEC and Japan, in The Quarterly Review of Economics and Business, Vol. 14, No. 2.

degree of protection afforded to domestic value added) for wood products was estimated to be 9.5 per cent in the EEC, 22.0 per cent in Japan, and 18.3 per cent in the United States of America. In all three cases, the ERP was substantially higher than nominal tariff rates.

The above results indicate that the problem of tariff escalation should be considered as one of the major issues in the area of international trade in wood and wood products. In particular, the moderating influence of current and potential tariff preferences for developing countries should be recognized and appropriate policy initiatives should be undertaken in international foro to increase both the coverage and the degree of utilization (including through the removal of quantitative restrictions and the relaxation of stringent rules of origin) of preferential schemes and to incorporate them as permanent features of the tariff schedules of industrial countries. These steps would bring considerable reduction to tariff escalation and the consequent depressive effects on the further processing of wood in developing countries.

1.3 Trade effects from a removal of tariffs

As stated, tariff rates facing wood products remain relatively high. In this context, it is important to investigate to what extent these duties affect international trade. In other words, what is the amount of trade "lost" due to the existence of these tariffs?

To answer this question it is not enough to analyse the levels of tariff protection. Since the restrictive effect of tariffs depends both on their height and on the price elasticity of import demand for a given product, more sophisticated analytical tools are required. In particular, partial equilibrium trade models may be utilized. The model used in this study for quantifying the effects from the complete removal of the post-Tokyo Round tariffs, is similar to that employed in a previous United Nations analysis of the implications of the Tokyo Round for developing countries[5/]. For an outline of this procedure, see the Appendix to this study.

5/ See UNCTAD, TD/B/778/Add.1.

Tables 2 to 4 summarize the results of these estimation procedures for developed market-economy countries' imports from other developed market-economy countries, developing countries, and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Projections of trade creation for each country group are shown, as well as estimates of the range of trade losses or gains associated with a reduction of the preferential margins. These tables also express the estimated overall effects as a percentage of the 1976 trade base.[6/] The results are presented both in total and for each of the major industrial markets.

Overall, the removal of all post-Tokyo Round tariff rates would have important trade expansion effects for trade among developed market-economy countries intra-trade. Table 2 shows that trade is estimated to increase about 8 per cent over the 1976 trade base, as a result of the hypothetical cuts. Austria, Canada, New Zealand and Switzerland would experience import increases that range from 30 to 72 per cent. Another point that emerges from this table is that some developed country suppliers to the EEC would experience trade losses from US $27 to $45 million due to the erosion of the preferential margins (primarily granted to EFTA countries) they receive in this market.

The corresponding trade effects for developing countries are estimated to amount to about 3.3 per cent (see table 4). This is due to the relatively low level of tariffs currently facing developing countries' exports and to the substantial losses associated with the removal of tariff preferences. These losses are projected to range from 5 to 28 per cent of the 1976 trade base in the case of several industrial markets. On the other hand, developing countries would experience important increases in their exports to the largest markets, that is, to the EEC, the United States of America and Japan.

6/ To condense the tables as much as possible, the 1976 Trade Base has not been shown. However, these values can easily be derived. Trade figures for 1976 have been used as a base for all projections, due to the lack of more recent comprehensive tariff-line import statistics.

Table 2

Estimated trade effects from a complete removal of post-Tokyo Round tariffs facing developed market economy countries' exports of wood and wood products in other developed market-economy countries

Importer	Trade Creation ($ 000)	Trade Diversion ($ 000)		Total effect as per cent of actual imports, based on:	
		Low	High	Low estimate	High estimate
Austria	175,692	3,333	3,369	71.9	71.9
Canada	167,632	15,585	16,627	34.1	34.3
EEC	78,356	- 27,385	- 44,834	1.5	1.0
Finland	8,540	540	746	15.3	14.9
Japan	15,356	340	567	0.8	0.8
New Zealand	2,442	997	1,445	30.7	34.7
Norway	48,070	2,407	2,760	17.7	17.7
Sweden	33,198	37	367	10.2	10.3
Switzerland	145,927	1,366	1,639	47.4	47.5
USA	56,204	3,369	5,497	2.9	3.0
Total	731,417	589	- 11,817	8.1	8.0

Table 3

Estimated trade effects from a complete removal of post-Tokyo Round tariffs facing developing countries' exports of wood and wood products in the developed market-economy countries

Importer	Trade Creation ($ 000)	Trade Diversion ($ 000)		Total effect as per cent of actual imports, based on:	
		Low	High	Low estimate	High estimate
Austria		- 1,230	- 1,350	- 7.6	- 8.3
Canada	9,336	- 13,634	- 14,600	- 6.0	- 7.3
EEC	45,176	15,512	25,204	3.7	4.3
Finland	23	- 252	- 361	- 6.7	- 9.9
Japan	49,240	- 137	- 228	2.7	2.7
New Zealand	0	- 1,005	- 1,458	- 19.0	- 27.6
Norway	104	- 1,045	- 1,302	- 5.7	- 7.3
Sweden	416	- 1,727	- 2,195	- 6.3	- 8.5
Switzerland	163	- 1,091	- 1,345	- 6.7	- 8.5
USA	46,136	- 3,434	- 5,599	6.3	6.0
Total	150,594	- 8,043	- 3,234	3.3	3.4

Table 4

Estimated trade effects from a complete removal of post-Tokyo Round tariffs facing socialist countries of Eastern Europe's exports wood and wood products in the developed market-economy countries

Importer	Trade Creation ($ 000)	Trade Diversion ($ 000)		Total effect as per cent of actual imports, based on:	
		Low	High	Low estimate	High estimate
Austria	6,080	71	188	12.5	12.7
Canada	1,334	- 1,653	- 1,726	- 7.8	- 9.6
EEC	50,102	11,667	19,308	6.3	7.0
Finland	694	- 270	- 363	0.3	0.3
Japan	556	0	0	0.1	0.1
Norway	2,320	- 1,304	- 1,398	10.3	9.3
Sweden	13,462	1,845	2,040	14.1	14.3
Switzerland	4,255	- 78	- 69	33.6	33.7
Total	78,803	10,278	17,980	5.2	5.7

a/ USA is not included due to the lack of data. New Zealand is excluded since its imports from socialist countries are smaller than US$ 10 thousand.

The socialist countries of Eastern Europe would also experience important increases in their exports of wood and wood products, ranging from 5.2 to 5.7 per cent of the 1976 trade base. However, this estimate has to be qualified since the trade effects for the United States' market have not been computed. These effects could influence the overall results in two contradictory directions, depending on the extent of the tariff removal; were the general tariffs to be included, the socialist countries' gains would be substantially larger than those shown in table 4. If, on the other hand, only MFN duties were to be eliminated, then the socialist countries would be priced out of this market and the overall result would be substantially lower.

The most important result from the above analysis is the overall magnitude of the estimated trade increases. If the post-Tokyo Round tariffs were to be completely removed, the developed market-economy countries' imports of wood and wood products would increase by over US $950 million, or 6.4 per cent of the 1976 trade base. These figures dramatically stress the restrictive effects of tariff protection in the trade of wood and wood products.

1.4 Developing and socialist countries

As stated earlier, the tariff data available for socialist and developing countries do not permit detailed analysis and simulation. Given this limitation, it is, however, important to investigate (even in a perfunctory fashion) the problem of tariff protection in these countries. For this reason, we have calculated unweighted tariff averages for the large sample of developing and socialist countries, including 13 African, 13 American, 9 Asian and 5 Eastern European countries (for further details, see annexed tables). The results are summarized in table 5.)

Three interesting observations emerge from this table. First, the tariff rates applied in socialist countries are lower than those in developing countries and in line with those duties maintained by developed market-economy countries. Secondly, among the developing countries, the African States seem to be the most liberal in their tariff policies; the tariffs applied by these countries are substantially lower than those applied by Asian and American

developing countries. Third, the phenomenon of tariff escalation is also present in the tariff schedules of developing and socialist countries. Thus, the rates for secondary wood products are higher than those for primary products, which in turn exceed those for wood in rough. The exception is the socialist countries, which apply higher rates on primary than on secondary wood articles.

2. Non-tariff barriers to trade

Since the protective effect of tariffs is nowadays seen by importing countries as inadequate for their protectionist requirements, and since tariffs are in any case difficult to manipulate in a quick and efficient manner owing to legal constraints, governments are relying increasingly in their trade policies on various non-tariff measures. Further obstacles are placed in the way of international trade by large private companies operating in a manner that hinders other traders' access to the market.

What is especially striking about the current array of non-tariff measures (NTMs) is its wide variety and its multiplicity of objectives and effects. Some studies suggest that over 200 different types of NTMs exist. The UNCTAD data base on governmental trade measures provides for 105 categories and sub-categories of product-specific measures, and 106 categories and sub-categories of generalized NTMs. Some of these measures are designed for direct intervention in trade, while some are designed for other purposes but can affect trade only in an indirect way. Thus, before proceeding with an analysis, an attempt must be made to determine which type of measure constitutes a non-tariff barrier to trade (NTB).

2.1 NTMs versus NTBs

One approach might start with the proposition that, in the broadest sense, non-tariff measures encompass all private and governmental policies and practices that distort the volume, commodity composition or direction of foreign trade. However, this approach is dependent upon a subjective judgement as to what constitutes a trade distortion. For example, the normal operations of large corporations can influence the volume and composition of

Table 5

Non-weighted average tariff rates on wood and wood products in selected developing and socialist countries

Importing countries a/	Wood in the rough	Primary wood products	secondary wood products
Africa	14.4	16.2	24.1
America	26.2	37.6	52.5
Asia	34.1	57.8	73.1
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	7.3	14.5	9.9

Source: National Tariff Schedules, years given in parenthesis.

a/ For individual countries data see annex tables.

trade by actions which directly affect supply and demand, by lowering production costs or prices, or increasing product differentiation. Yet most economists would not classify such policies as constituting non-tariff barriers to trade, since they are not assumed to confer an unfair competitive advantage. At the same time, firms can engage in practices such as differential pricing, or tied purchasing, with the explicit aim of hindering other producers' access to markets; such actions are generally classified as non-tariff distortions due to their intent. Government actions may similarly influence the volume and composition of trade, by producing remote side-effects not connected with their primary purpose. Such a situation contrasts with that in which a specific trade policy measure, such as a quota or prohibition, is intended directly to modify existing patterns of international trade.

In part, the definitional problems may be resolved by reference to the intent of the measure under consideration. Thus measures explicitly intended to affect the level, pattern of direction of trade should be classified as non-tariff barriers. Such restraints as quotas, prohibitions, embargoes, or variable levies, clearly fall under this heading. However, a second category of governmental measures is also acknowledged to exist. Measures - such as state trading, health and sanitary regulations, or advertising and packaging regulations - can be used to influence the pattern and composition of trade, but are primarily designed to achieve other economic or social goals, such as the protection of the consumer.

While the following discussion will concentrate on those trade policy measures which are explicitly intended to control and restrict imports (i.e. NTBs) some consideration of other governmental actions (i.e. NTMs) may be useful. Two measures in particular, namely standards and state trading, may require clarification and can serve as an example of the difficulties in evaluating the impact of non-tariff measures on trade. In each case, account must be taken of the specific characteristics of the individual measure and the fashion in which it is applied.

Standards and health and sanitary regulations exist in all countries and are established primarily to protect the consumer. At the same time, it is well known that, in many instances, such regulations with their severe requirements and complicated procedures can be used to impede or even prevent imports. A guarded conclusion may be drawn from a comparison of the application of these regulations in different countries. Thus, while in Japan 308 product groups (i.e. 30.5 per cent of all 4-digit CCCN product groups) are subject, to some degree or other, to various requirements concerning standards, the figures for Australia are 242 (or 24 per cent), for Sweden 94 (9.3 per cent), Switzerland 79 (7.8 per cent), and France 63 (6.2 per cent). Similar disparities may be observed in the case of wood products. In Australia, 27 groups of wood products (i.e. 87 per cent of all groups covering wood) are subject to sanitary and other requirements; in Japan 10 groups (32 per cent), in Switzerland 6 groups (19 per cent), in France 4 groups (13 per cent), and in Sweden 2 groups (6.5 per cent). Such wide differences between countries with similar standards of living and comparable health, sanitary and safety conditions, clearly suggest motives other than protection of the consumer. Indeed, this is sometimes acknowledged by the governments concerned. An example of this point are the trade liberalization measures introduced by Japan at the beginning of 1982, which were primarily designed to bring some of the requirements and testing procedures in line with those applied in other countries.

Another example of a practice with an influence on trade which cannot be determined a priori, is state monopoly of foreign trade. Despite the fact that it is frequently considered to be an import-restrictive measure, state trading, per se, may in reality have no negative influence on trade.

The state exercises a monopoly in foreign trade, be it of selected or of all products, in almost all countries regardless of their economic system or level of development. In the wood sector, state monopoly of imports and/or exports exists in very few developed market-economy countries. Italy is one such case, while it is frequent in developing countries and comprises all transactions in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. An examination of the situation in the last group of countries might help to clarify the issue.

The existence of a state monopoly of foreign trade in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe does not mean that trade is conducted by the state itself. In fact, the principle of this monopoly is nothing more than a legal measure according to which any activity in the sphere of foreign trade requires ex ante permission (or licence) from the state. Such permission is granted to state-owned enterprises and other producers, including in some cases private producers such as in Poland. Consequently, it is not the state itself but the individual enterprise which conduct foreign trade and eventually achieve a monopolistic (or semi-monopolistic) position.

State monopoly of trade, where foreign trade is performed by traders licensed by the state, cannot be equated with state trading. But can state trading be equated with trading by a state-owned company? Some authors hold that it can, but there is a strong argument against this and for restricting the use of the term "state trading" to those foreign transaction ordered and financed by the state, i.e. those financed from the state budget. Excluded, therefore, are operations undertaken by a state-owned company on its own account and its own risk and not expressly ordered by the government. This definition does not exclude the possibility of profit for the company involved, which may act, for example, on a comission basis. In the case of the socialist countries, government decisions or orders are usually formulated in terms of plan directives. Yet not every central plan can be considered as an explicit order. For this to be the case, the plan must have an obligatory status, where the enterprise concerned and its targets must be precisely formulated.

2.2 Information and statistics

The lack of readily available, comprehensive and reliable information on protectionism is nowhere more true than in the field on non-tariff trade measures. For enterprises planning an export strategy or for the researcher investigating world trading conditions, it is almost impossible to penetrate the jungle of contradictory and fragmentary information, ambiguous regulations, arbitrary procedures, confidential agreements, etc. A step towards improved transparency is the objective of the various inventories of non-tariff measures being prepared by international organizations. Such is

the prupose of the UNCTAD data base on govenmental trade measures. This collection of information so far covers, on the one hand, data on generalized procedures in 47 developed (including the socialist countries of Eastern Europe) and developing countries and, on the other, 20,828 instances of products-specific measures applied in 42 developing and developed market-economy countries.[7/] The following discussion is based on information drawn from this data base.

Since the information on NTMs is recorded in the UNCTAD data base at the 4-digit CCCN level,[8/] only certain analytical procedures are appropriate. In particular, any investigation of the degree of restrictiveness of individual measures has not been possible, since the measures are normally applied at the most disaggregated (tariff line, or sub-tariff line) levels. For the same reason, figures have not been calculated for the volume of trade covered by various NTBs as they would contain a significant upward bias. However, it must also be pointed out that any computations based on the observed volume or value of imports can be misleading, since NTMs are applied with the precise aim of distorting the volume and value of potential imports. Given the above reservations, the analysis which follows has been carried out in terms of frequency indices, showing the incidence of various NTBs of different product groups (at the 4-digit CCCN product group level) and the shares of particular products categories or of total traded products affected by the NTBs. The word "affected" is used here in preference to "restricted" as a given NTB may restrict only part of a product group. However it should be noted that the restriction of part of a product group will often affect trade in other commodities in that group.

Information that an import licence is required for products in the CCCN group 4401 does not necessarily mean that a licence is required for all imports of these products. On the contrary, at the extreme, it may be that

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7/ For further information on the UNCTAD data base, see document TD/B/888.

8/ In many instances, this is the lowest level of disaggregation at which the information is available.

only specific importers must obtain a licence for the importation of one of the products in the group if originating in a specific exporting country. While these details are to a large extent recorded in the UNCTAD data base, they have not been taken into account in the present analysis for two reasons. First, comparable data are not available for all countries. Second, they would not reflect accurately the degree of uncertainty and unpredictable fashion, and since the tendency to extend their application from one good to other similar goods is well known, it is reasonable to assume that within a given product group all exporters feel uncertain, concerned and "affected" by the fact that an NTM is imposed on one good in this category or against one exporter. This uncertainty is particularly significant for investors, or potential exporters, who in their assessment of future market conditions, must take into account barriers against current exports of the identical or similar products.

2.3 Direct import controls

For the purpose of this paper, ten types of "explicit" non-tariff barriers have been investigated. They are shown in Table 6 under the heading of direct import controls. They are measures explicitly designed to regulate the quantity or price of imports. Prohibitions, quotas and discretionary licensing are used to regulate the volume of trade. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties fix the prices of imported goods at the level desired (by the importer). Automatic import authorizations are designed to monitor import transactions, frequently with the aim of facilitating subsequent specific action to regulate prices and volume,[9/] they therefore create uncertainty, act as a harassment of imports and encourage self-restraint in exports.

As can be seen from Table 6, the most widely used measures for the control of wood imports are volume restraining measures (i.e. quotas and discretionary licensing) which affect 16.8 per cent of all product groups. Second in frequency of incidence are automatic import authorizations which

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9/ The EEC trade regulations introducing surveillance explicity refer to this purpose.

Table 6

Frequency of application of direct control measures a/ to imports of wood and wood products

Non-tariff measures	Importing markets		
	Developing b/	Developed c/	All
Tariff quota	-	1.6	0.7
Total prohibition d/	8.8	-	4.8
Conditional prohibition	1.3	-	0.7
Measures to restrain volume e/	22.3	10.0	16.8
Automatic import authorization	26.4	0.4	14.7
Anti-dumping and countervailing duties	-	0.3	0.1

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures.

Notes:

a/ Indices for individual measures are not additive, since two or more measures may be applied to the same product group.

b/ Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Brazil, Republic of Korea, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Turkey, Chile, United Republic of Cameroon, Guatemala, Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Mexico.

c/ U.S.A., E.E.C. (9), Japan, Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand.

d/ Includes prohibition for trade as well as other (e.g. health and sanitary) reasons.

e/ Includes quotas (with the exception of tariff quota) and discretionary licensing.

Table 7

Frequency of application of direct import control measures for all product groups a/

Non-tariff measures	Importing markets b/		
	Developing	Developed	All
Volume Control			
Tariff quota	-	2.3	1.0
Seasonnal restriction	-	0.4	0.2
Total restriction c/	9.9	0.4	5.6
Conditional prohibition	1.8	0.1	1.0
Measures to restrain volume d/	20.8	15.9	18.6
Automatic import authorization	37.7	9.3	24.9
Price Controls			
Variable levy	-	2.7	1.2
Anti-dumping and countervailing duties	-	1.8	0.8
Control of the minimum price level	1.7	0.6	1.2
Price investigation and surveillance e/	-	2.7	1.2

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures.

Notes:

a/ Indices for individual measures are not additive, since two or more measures may be applied to the same product group.

b/ Countries included in developing and developed categories are the same as in Table 6.

c/ Includes prohibition for trade as well as other (e.g. health and sanitary, wildlife, censorship, etc.) reasons.

d/ Includes quotas (with the exception of tariff quotas) and discretionary licensing)

e/ Includes anti-dumping and countervailing investigation and price surveillance.

Table 8

Incidence of volume restraint by product categories and country groups

Importing markets	Wood in the rough	Primary wood products	Secondary wood products	Cork and cork products
Developing countries	29.1	27.3	37.3	22.7
Africa	34.3	32.1	47.1	25.0
America	16.7	16.7	26.7	16.7
Asia	33.3	30.6	36.7	25.0
Developed countries	3.4	19.4	10.0	5.6
EEC	-	35.7	15.7	10.7
USA	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-
Others	6.7	11.1	7.8	2.8
- New Zealand	40.0	83.3	70.0	25.0

Source: UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures

are applied in the case of 14.7 per cent of the product groups. Third is total prohibition - the most severe of all barriers - affecting 5.6 per cent of the product groups. Other measures are resorted to much less frequently.

It is interesting to compare these indices with those computed for total imports (see Table 7). Three interesting results emerge from this comparison. First, not all types of non-tariff barriers are used in the wood sector; such measures as seasonal restrictions, variable levies, price investigations, or minimum prices, are not resorted to in the case of wood imports. Second, in general the frequency indices are lower in the case of wood imports than for total imports. Only in one case - measures to restrain volume used in developing countries - is the index calculated for wood products higher than that for all product categories. Third, it seems that in their import policies relating to wood products countries are more concerned with restricting the volume of imports than with maintaining prices, since the incidences and varieties of price controls used in the wood trade are less than for total trade.

When measures to restrain volume are investigated in more detail (see Table 8), it is found that there are marked differences in the levels of protection afforded to individual categories of wood products. In developing countries, the non-tariff barriers are faced by secondary products while the least affect cork and cork products. In developed countries, primary wood products face more barriers; raw wood and cork face only a few NTBs.

3. Summary and conclusions

In spite of the three rounds of multilateral tariff negotiations, MFN tariffs facing imports of wood products into the developed countries remain relatively high. For example, the average tariff on imports of secondary wood products in 11 developed country markets was estimated to be 7.8 per cent (pre-Tokyo Round) and 5.7 per cent (post-Tokyo Round). The trade effects from the hypothetical complete removal of tariffs was shown to be considerable; the developed market-economy countries' imports of wood and wood products would increase by over US $950 million or 6.4 per cent of the 1976 value of imports.

Another important feature of tariffs on wood and wood products is that they increase with the level of fabrication. This phenomenon of "tariff escalation" has an adverse effect on the exports of processed products from developing countries and, consequently, on their efforts to promote further processing in the sector. Evidence of the sizeable tariff escalation in the case of wood and wood products can be seen both in aggregated and disaggregated tariff structures, and is confirmed by relatively high levels of the effective rate of protection in major developed markets. This evidence indicated that the problem of tariff escalation and the consequent restrictive effects on processed exports of developing countries should be considered as one of the major issues in the area of international trade in wood and wood products. In particular, the moderating influence of current and potential tariff preferences granted to developing countries should be recognized and - in the absence of further reductions in MFN tariffs - appropriate policy initiatives should be undertaken in international foras to increase their coverage and the degree of utilization. This should include the removal of quantitative restrictions and the relaxation of stringent rules of origin. Preferential facilities should be made a permanent feature of industrial countries' tariff schedules.

Tariffs on wood products in developing countries are even higher than in developed countries and also escalate with the level of processing, thus hindering the development of intra-developing countries' trade in processed goods. This situation could be mitigated by the introduction of tariff preferences among developing countries.

Like trade in most other product categories, trade in wood and wood products is regulated and controlled by means not only of tariffs but also of various non-tariff measures. For example, the volume-restraining measures (i.e. quotas and discretionary licensing) affect 16.8 per cent of all wood and wood product groups (viz 4-digit CCCN). Second in frequency of incidence are automatic import authorizations which apply in the case of almost 15 per cent of the product groups. Other measures, not explicitly designed to control imports, are also very frequent. In particular, various standards (e.g. health, sanitary and technical) apply to as many as 87 per cent of wood products in Australia, 32 per cent in Japan, 19 per cent in Switzerland, 13 per cent in France, and 6.5 per cent in Sweden.

Non-tariff measures (as well as other barriers which are not specifically designed to curb imports) have a dual negative influence on trade. They distort trade flows and they create uncertainty, thus impairing the formulation of export strategies (and, by implication, investment strategies); such strategies can indeed only be satisfactorily formulated in the light of a substantial degree of certainty concerning trading conditions. While the problem of non-tariff protection cannot be entirely resolved without international negotiations leading to the liberalization of trade, an increased degree of certainty can be achieved through actions leading to greater transparency in international trading conditions. Two initiatives could be taken in this respect. First, an arrangement for the multilateral exchange of information on measures, laws, regulations and procedures governing imports and exports of wood and wood products. Such an arrangement could be carried out within existing facilities at the international level, in particular the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Measures. It would require, however, a commitment by interested countries to supply relevant information to the UNCTAD secretariat, which in turn would provide for their dissemination. The proposed arrangement would also involve technical assistance to the developing countries' exporters.

Second, a comprehensive review of the technical requirements for imports of wood and wood products would be needed. Such a review could be carried out by the UNIDO secretariat with the objective of formulating guidelines for their standardization at the international level. Also, in this case, the co-operation of interested countries would be an essential component of the initiative.

Appendix

Statistical procedures used to estimate the trade effects from the removal of tariff rates

The method used in this study can be outlined as follows. First, where the country faces most-favoured-nation tariffs the estimated trade expansion accompanying a reduction in import duties was derived from a standard partial equilibrium trade model. The basic premise behind this approach is that imports (I) equal the difference between domestic consumption (C) and production (S). From this it follows that if P is the domestic price observed at the import level the following condition holds concerning the change in imports relative to prices,

$$(4) \qquad \frac{dI}{dP} = \frac{dC}{dP} + \frac{dS}{dP}$$

Through appropriate algebraic manipulations, equation (4) can be restated in a general elasticity form,

$$(5) \qquad E_1 = E_d(C/I) - E_s(S/I)$$

Where E_1 is the price elasticity of import demand and E_d and E_s are the corresponding domestic demand and supply elasticities. In our analysis E_s is assumed equal to zero. This rules out specific consideration of domestic supply response or stock adjustments to changed prices as tariffs are reduced. Thus,

$$(6) \qquad E_1 = E_d(C/I)$$

That is, the import demand elasticity is equal to the domestic demand elasticity weighted by the ratio of consumption to imports. Finally, the percentage change in imports $\%(dI)$ is derived from,

$$(7) \qquad \%(dI) = E_1(\%P)I$$

where $(\%P)$ is the estimated percentage change in the domestic price of imports resulting from the tariff change, while the dollar value of the projected trade increase can be found by applying the results of equation (7) to the base year trade figures.

Aside from cuts in applicable MFN rates, separate estimation problems occur when the tariff reductions change tariff differential facing various suppliers. Thus, the removal of MFN duty will eliminate the preferential margin enjoyed by the countries eligible for GSP or special preferences. As a result, products exported by these countries will become relatively less competitive and some existing trade will be directed to other suppliers.

A two step procedure was used for estimating trade diversion due to the erosion of preferential margins. First, total trade diversion (TD) was derived from the formula,

(8) $TD = T_m.E_c dt/(1 + t)$ (TD T_b)

where T_m represents the value of MFN trade, t is the tariff rate, E_c is the cross price elasticity between suppliers facing MFN rates and those receiving preferences, and T_b is the value of imports from this second group of suppliers. Next, trade diversion values from individual suppliers (TD_i) were estimated using the assumption of constant shares in total trade. Specifically, for countries which experience erosion of preferential tariff margins, the magnitude of the accompanying trade losses were approximated from,

(9) $TD_i = S_{ib}.TD$

where S_{ib} represents the share of a preference receiving country in total preferential imports. These preference receivers' losses were then allocated to individual countries facing (reduced) MFN tariffs on the basis of their trade shares.

In our estimates, account was taken of ceilings or quotas on GSP trade. Specifically, if any supplier exceeded the established ceiling for a product, with the results that its imports faced the MFN rate, the GSP duty for the item ws not assumed to be in effect and equation (7) was used to estimate trade effects. It should also be noted that the price elasticities were matched to data at the four-digit CCCN level, a procedure which resulted in all tariff lines within a CCCN having the same elasticity. Due to difficulties in obtaining estimates for some smaller industrial countries,

demand elasticities for other industrial nations were used as a proxy[10/]. Since empirical estimates for the cross-price elasticity term were considered less reliable than those for the import demand elasticities, two different values representing high and low estimates (-2,5 and -1.5) were employed in equation (8). This generated projections of a probable range in trade diversion[11/].

While the underlying model assumes that supply can be expanded without any increase in unit costs, to the extent that costs do rise this would lead to an upward bias in the trade creation estimates. The projections are also static in that they only reflect the effects of tariff cuts, and do not account for other factors such as the existence of non-tariff barriers or growth in import markets.

10/ The basic source of import demand elasticities was R. Stern, J. Francis and B. Schumacher, Price Elasticities in International Trade (London: Macmillan, 1976).

11/ A similar procedure was used in a Brookings Institution study of the MTN trade effects. See W. Cline, N. Kawanabe, T. Kronsjö, T. Williams, Trade Negotiations in the Tokyo Round: A Quantitative Assessment (Washington: Brookings, 1978). It should also be noted that the figures (-2.5 and -1.5) are consistent with results from other empirical studies which estimated cross elasticities. For example, Kreinin computed an average elasticity of substitution among products of 10 advanced countries which equalled -2.6, while the elasticity of substitution between American and European manufactured products was estimated to be -2.5 for the inter-war period. The elasticity of substitution between socialist countries and developing country products imported by France, Italy, West Germany and the United Kingdom has also been estimated to be -1.62, -0.39, -1.22 and -1.86 respectively.

Table A-1 Average tariff rates facing developing countries exports of wood and wood products to major developed country markets

	Imports from Africa		Imports from Asia		Imports from developing America	
	pre-Tokyo	post-Tokyo	pre-Tokyo	post-Tokyo	pre-Tokyo	post-Tokyo
A U S T R A L I A						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	17.8	16.8	11.0	8.3	2.6	0.4
Secondary wood products	14.1	14.1	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6
Cork and cork products	6.0	6.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
A U S T R I A						
Wood in the rogh	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.1	5.1
Secondary wood products	10.7	10.7	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.2
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6
C A N A D A						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.1	0.1	7.6	7.6	0.5	0.5
Secondary wood products	14.1	14.1	6.3	6.3	7.2	7.2
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E. E. C.						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.7
Secondary wood products	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.1	4.0	3.9
Cork and cork products	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J A P A N						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.5	5.8	5.7
Secondary wood products	10.3	4.2	11.1	4.8	11.4	5.5
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
N E W Z E A L A N D						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.1	0.1	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Secondary wood products	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
N O R W A Y						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary wood products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
S W E D E N						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary wood products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
S W I T Z E R L A N D						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary wood products	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F I N L A N D						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Secondary wood products	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U. S. A.						
Wood in the rough	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary wood products	0.2	0.2	13.9	7.1	2.0	0.9
Secondary wood products	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.5	0.9	0.5
Cork and cork products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: UNCTAD data base on trade measures.

Table A-2

NON-WEIGHTED AVERAGE TARIFF RATES ON WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Importing countries	Wood in the rough 1_/	Primary wood products 2_/	Secondary wood products 3_/
Africa			
Uganda (1977)	30.0	28.7	29.6
Central africa (1976)	10.0	10.0	10.3
Chad (1978)	20.0	20.0	19.6
Liberia (1978)	41.7	39.8	45.1
Zaire (1978)	6.2	10.0	7.4
Tunisia (1977)	4.9	13.2	30.2
Morocco (1978)	11.7	14.2	47.1
Mauritius (1979)	5.0	8.9	15.2
Malawi (1977)		2.2	14.4
Egypt (1977)	10.0	20.9	64.3
Nigeria (1977)	41.5	43.6	42.9
Ivory Coast (1976/77)	5.0	5.1	5.0
Ghana (1977)	35.0	35.0	35.0

Source: National Tariff Schedules, years given in parentesis.

Notes: 1_/ CCCN 4401-4404;
2_/ CCCN 4405-4419;
3_/ CCCN 4420-4428, 9101-9104.

Table A-3

NON-WEIGHTED AVERAGE TARIFF RATES ON WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Importing countries	Wood in the rough 1_/	Primary wood products 2_/	Secondary wood products 3_/
America			
Paraguay (1978)	28.9	25.7	25.3
Mexico (1979)	13.0	14.2	34.7
Brazil (1977)	43.0	56.4	65.3
Argentina (1979)	15.5	18.4	29.1
Suriname (1971)	23.7	27.7	-
Jamaica (1976)	13.7	25.4	33.6
Bahamas (1977)	24.1	29.8	31.5
Brazil (1977)	43.0	56.4	65.3
Bolivia (1977)	11.1	33.3	36.2
Colombia (1977)	13.9	40.2	52.1
Ecuador (1977)	20.0	46.4	58.0
Peru (1977)	-	-	60.0
Venuezela (1977)	20.0	81.0	81.2

Source: National Tariff Schedules, Year given in parentesis.

Notes: 1_/ CCCN 4401-4404;
2_/ CCCN 4405-4419;
3_/ CCCN 4420-4428, 9101-9104.

Table A-4

NON-WEIGHTED AVERAGE TARIFF RATES ON WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS IN SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Importing countries	Wood in the rough 1_/	Primary wood products 2_/	Secondary wood products 3_/
Asia			
Bangladesh (1977)	92.8	101.5	116.8
Sri Lanka (1977)	38.3	74.4	85.2
Philippines (1977)	10	39.3	84.9
Pakistan (1977)	110.0	114.2	125.3
India (1976)	40.0	60.0	72.3
Rep. of Korea (1976)	14.0	33.1	53.9
Turkey (1975)	19.0	40.5	60.7
Cyprus (1978)	1.3	6.9	22.0

Source: National Tariff Schedules, years given in parentesis.

Notes: 1_/ CCCN 4401-44-4;
2_/ CCCN 4405-4419;
3_/ CCCN 4420-4428, 9101-9104.

Table A-5

NON-WEIGHTED AVERAGE TARIFF RATES ON WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS IN SELECTED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Importing countries	Wood in the rough 1_/	Primary wood products 2_/	Secondary wood products 3_/
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe			
Pologne (1981)	12.1	19.1	21.4
Hungary (1978)	0.5	5.5	15.0
Bulgaria (1982)	3.2	4.2	7.6
Czechoslovakia (1981)	0.2	4.5	10.6
Romania (1978)	2.0	6.0	2.3

Source: National Tariff Schedules, years given in parenthesis.

Notes: 1_/ CCCN 4401-4404;
2_/ CCCN 4405-4419;
3_/ CCCN 4420-4428, 9101-9104.

Explanatory note to accompany the extract from the
UNCTAD data base on governmental trade measures
of a product-specific nature

The following describes the columns, from left to right:

1. In the first column, the four digits indicate the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature - CCCN (formerly known as BTN - Brussels Tariff Nomenclature).

(a) The asterisk (*) indicates that the non-tariff measure (NTM) does not apply to all tariff line items included in the CCCN four-digit group;

(b) If a NTM is not applied to imports from all sources, two symbols are used:

- the numbers 1, 2 or 3 indicate that the measure applies to imports from only developing countries (1), developed market economies (2), or socialist countries (3);
- if the measure is not applied to all countries in these groups, the symbol is added.

2. In the second column, the four-digit CCCN product group is described.

3. In the third column, the non-tariff measure is listed.

Included in the data base are all those governmental procedures and measures of a product-specific nature which have the potential to restrain or distort international trade flows. The NTM which in fact have such an influence may be considered as non-tariff barriers. It should be noted that for many products more than one NTM has been identified, and in such cases the product description is repeated.

4. In the fourth column, the source is indicated from which the information relating to the listed NTM has been extracted. It should be noted that only official governmental and intergovernmental publications, including those of the GATT Secretariat, have been used.

Table A-6

Non-tariff measures facing
wood and wood products in selected
individual countries

ALGERIA

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	PROHIBITION	JOURNAL OFFICIEL 1976
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	PROHIBITION	JOURNAL OFFICIEL 1976
4427*	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	JOURNAL OFFICIEL 1976
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	PROHIBITION	JOURNAL OFFICIEL 1976

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	OTHER MEASURES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4405	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4413*	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	OTHER MEASURES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4413	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	OTHER MEASURES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4414	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4416	CELLULAR WOOD PANELS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4417	IMPROVED WOOD, IN SHEETS, AND	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4422	BARRELS ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4425*	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4427*	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	MARKING, PACKING REQUIREMENTS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4427*	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4428	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9401	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9402	MEDICAL FURNITURE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982

AUSTRIA

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4402*	WOOD CHARCOAL	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1979
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1979
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	GATT/INV/IIG2
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1979
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1979
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1979

BENELUX

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4416*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4424*3	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82

BRAZIL

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
4425*	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
4428	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	CONDITIONAL PROHIBITION	CACEX 7/82

CAMEROON

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	IMP.PROGR. 1982

CANADA

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4411*3 0	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES	GATT ADP/10/5

DENMARK

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9403*3 #	OTHER FURNITURE	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
9404 3 #	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80

E-E-C

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRUDUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401*	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4404*	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4423*	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	TECHNICAL STANDARDS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	TECHNICAL STANDARDS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	TECHNICAL STANDARDS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	MARKING, PACKING REQUIREMENTS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	MARKING, PACKING REQUIREMENTS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	MARKING, PACKING REQUIREMENTS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	MARKING, PACKING REQUIREMENTS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981

GERMANY F.R.

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	AUTOMATIC LICENSING	GATT L/5265
4405*3	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4411 3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415 3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4418 3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	AUTOMATIC LICENSING	GATT L/5265
9401*3	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981

IRELAND

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9404*3 #	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80

ISRAEL

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	GATT/BOP230

ITALY

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4413*3 #	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4416*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4423*3 #	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L353/80
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82

IVORY COAST

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	IMP/PROGR. 1982

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4422*	BARRELS ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4428	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9402	MEDICAL FURNITURE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (TECHN. STANDARDS)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	PRODUCT-SPECIFIC TAXES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982

KENYA

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	OTHER MEASURES	IMP. LIC. SCHEDULE 1981
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	QUOTAS	IMP. LIC. SCHEDULE 1981
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	OTHER MEASURES	IMP. LIC. SCHEDULE 1981
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	QUOTAS	IMP. LIC. SCHEDULE 1981
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	OTHER MEASURES	IMP. LIC. SCHEDULE 1981
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	QUOTAS	IMP. LIC. SCHEDULE 1981

KOREA

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	IMPORT NOTICE 81/82
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	IMPORT NOTICE 81/82
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	IMPORT NOTICE 81/82
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	IMPORT NOTICE 81/82

MALAWI

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4428* #	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	LICENSE	IMP. EXP. MEMO. 3/82

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4411*	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
4418*	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
4423*	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
4423*	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
4424*	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981
4427*	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1982
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	LICENSE	DIARIO OFICIAL 1981

NEW ZEALAND

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4404*	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4411	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4413*	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4416	CELLULAR WOOD PANELS	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4417	IMPROVED WOOD, IN SHEETS, AND	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4418	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4421*	WOODEN PACKING CASES	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4422*	BARRELS ETC	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4423*	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4424*	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4427*	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	LICENSE	IMP. SCHEDULE 1982/3

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	PROHIBITION	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	PROHIBITION	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4422	BARRELS ETC	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	PROHIBITION	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4425	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
4428	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
9401	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	PROHIBITION	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	PROHIBITION	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	LICENSE	IMP. PROHIB. ORDER 82

PAKISTAN

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4404*	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4406	WOOD PAVING BLOCKS	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION RESTRICTED TO SELECTED PURCHASERS	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4408	STAVES OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4409*	SPLIT POLES, ETC	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4410	WOODEN STICKS	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4413*	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4413*	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4416	CELLULAR WOOD PANELS	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4418	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4422*	BARRELS ETC	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4425*	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
4426*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
9401	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	DISCRETIONARY LICENSE	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	PROHIBITION	IMP/POLICY ORDER 81

PHILIPPINES

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401*	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	LICENSE	GATT L/5232/REV.1
4401*	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION RESTRICTED TO SELECTED PURCHASERS	GATT L/5232/REV.1
4402*	WOOD CHARCOAL	LICENSE	GATT L/5232/REV.1
4402*	WOOD CHARCOAL	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION RESTRICTED TO SELECTED PURCHASERS	GATT L/5232/REV.1
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	LICENSE	GATT L/5232/REV.1
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION RESTRICTED TO SELECTED PURCHASERS	GATT L/5232/REV.1

SWEDEN

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4421*	WOODEN PACKING CASES	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401*	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4404*	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4407*	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4409*	SPLIT POLES, ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4402	WOOD CHARCOAL	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4405	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4406	WOOD PAVING BLOCKS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4408	STAVES OF WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4410	WOODEN STICKS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4411	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4412	WOOD WOOL AND WOOD FLOUR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4413	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4414	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4416	CELLULAR WOOD PANELS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4417	IMPROVED WOOD, IN SHEETS, AND	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4418	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4422	BARRELS ETC	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4425	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
4428	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300
9403*	OTHER FURNITURE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT L/5300

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4402	WOOD CHARCOAL	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4405	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4406	WOOD PAVING BLOCKS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4408	STAVES OF WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4410	WOODEN STICKS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4411	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4412	WOOD WOOL AND WOOD FLOUR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4413	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4414	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4416	CELLULAR WOOD PANELS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4417	IMPROVED WOOD, IN SHEETS, AND	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4418	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4422	BARRELS ETC	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4425	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
4428	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
9401	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	IMPORT AUTHORIZATION	GATT/BOP220
9404*	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	LICENSE	GATT/BOP220

UNCTAD

DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4402	WOOD CHARCOAL	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4403*	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4406	WOOD PAVING BLOCKS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4408	STAVES OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4410	WOODEN STICKS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4411*	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4412	WOOD WOOL AND WOOD FLOUR	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4413	WOOD, PLANED, TONGUED, GROOVED	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4416	CELLULAR WOOD PANELS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4417*	IMPROVED WOOD, IN SHEETS, AND	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4417*	IMPROVED WOOD, IN SHEETS, AND	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4418*	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4418*	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4419	WOODEN BEADINGS AND MOULDINGS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4421	WOODEN PACKING CASES	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4422	BARRELS ETC	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4423	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4424	WOODEN HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4425	WOODEN TOOLS, TOOL BODIES AND	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4426	SPOOLS, SEWING THREAD REELS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4427	LIGHTING FITTINGS OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
4428*	OTHER ARTICLES OF WOOD	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
9401	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
9402*	MEDICAL FURNITURE	LICENSE	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
9403	OTHER FURNITURE	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982
9404	ARTICLES OF BEDDING	PROHIBITION	OFFICIAL GAZETTE 1982

UNITED KINGDOM

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DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981
4405*	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4411*3 #	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4414*	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	ENTRY CONTROL MEASURES	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4415*3 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
4415*	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AD VALOREM TARIFFS WITH QUOTA	EEC CUSTOMS TARIFF 1982
4418*3 #	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*3 #	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	QUOTAS BY COUNTRY	EEC L72/82
9401*	CHAIRS AND OTHER SEATS	ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS FORMALITIES	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981

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DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4415*2 #	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES	USA TAMS REPORT

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DATA BASE ON GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES OF A PRODUCT-SPECIFIC NATURE

CCCN CODES	DESCRIPTION CCCN	NON TARIFF MEASURES	SOURCES
4401	FUEL WOOD, WOOD WASTE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4402	WOOD CHARCOAL	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4403	WOOD IN THE ROUGH	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4404	WOOD, ROUGHLY SQUARED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4405	WOOD SAWN LENGTHWISE	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4406	WOOD PAVING BLOCKS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4407	RAILWAY SLEEPERS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4408	STAVES OF WOOD	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4409	SPLIT POLES, ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4411	MATCH SPLINTS, ETC	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4412	WOOD WOOL AND WOOD FLOUR	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4413	WOOD, PLAYED, TONGUED, GROOVED	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4414	SAWN WOOD AND VENEER SHEETS	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4415	PLYWOOD, BLOCKBOARD, LAMINBOAR	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4418	RECONSTITUTED WOOD	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4420	WOODEN PICTURE FRAMES, MIRROR	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2
4423*	BUILDERS' CARPENTRY AND JOINER	AUTHORIZATION DEP ON CERTIFICATION (HEALTH AND SAFETY)	CUSTOMS TARIFF 1981/2

For the guidance of our publications programme in order to assist in our publication activities, we would appreciate your completing the questionnaire below and returning it to UNIDO, Division for Industrial Studies, P.O. Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

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Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

Tariff andd non-tariff measures in the world trade of wood and wood products

		(please check appropriate box) yes	no
(1)	Were the data contained in the study useful?	☐	☐
(2)	Was the analysis sound?	☐	☐
(3)	Was the information provided new?	☐	☐
(4)	Did you agree with the conclusion?	☐	☐
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